

lements of a nation of Indians called the Chowanokes. These lived a little beyond the fork of the river, where one branch now takes the name of Nottoway, and the other of Meherrin.

But as Governor Lane undertook to effect his purposes among the natives by force always, instead of persuasion, he met with indifferent success. The Indians had by this time become a little jealous of the colonists; and the best friend of the latter, Granganimo, died in the spring of this year, 1586.

His brother, Wingina, succeeded to the government of his subjects, according to the Indian order of sovereignty in that country. Wingina immediately removed from Socotan to the mouth of Albemarle Sound. He had never expressed either hostility or attachment to the English; but their recent ravages at Aquascosack had made him their mortal enemy.

The governor tarried so long among the Chowanokes, that Monatenon, the Chowanoke king, became uneasy, and very desirous of getting rid of him. Instead of attempting it by force, however, he cunningly endeavored to work upon the governor's curiosity and avarice. He gave him to understand, that a powerful king resided upon an island to the northward, (in James river,) in whose dominions pearls could be obtained without number, and of great value. This island, he added, was not more than three days' journey distant; and he offered guides, if the governor should be disposed to make that king a visit.